(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:53:28 ON 28 APR 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, CANCERLIT, SCISEARCH, TOXLINE'
ENTERED AT 14:54:21 ON 28 APR 2000

L1 481 S AGUS OR (ATYPICAL GLANDULAR CELLS OF UNDETERMINED SIGNIFICANC
L3 64 S "MN/CA9"
L4 4 S L1 (P) L3
L5 1 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6 22 S L3 (P) (CERVICAL OR CERVIX) (P) (CANCER OR TUMOR OR MALIGNAN
L7 4 DUP REM L6 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AN 1999281660 MEDLINE
DN 99281660
TI Study of in vitro conditions modulating expression of MN/CA IX protein in human cell lines derived from cervical carcinoma.
AU Lieskovska J; Opavsky R; Zacikova L; Glasova M; Pastorek J; Pastorekova S
CS Institute of Virology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak Republic.
SO NEOPLASMA, (1999) 46 (1) 17-24.
Journal code: NVO. ISSN: 0028-2685.
CY Czech Republic
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199908
EW 19990803
AB In an effort to better understand the biological significance of MN/CA IX human **tumor**-associated protein, we have investigated its expression in human **cervical** carcinoma cell lines in vitro. SiHa cells that naturally express MN/CA IX were used as a model for expression study at the protein level. In addition, we have transfected **MN/CA9** gene-negative but transcription-competent C33A cells with a plasmid carrying CAT reporter gene under a control of **MN/CA9** promoter. By this way, we have generated a stable cell line C33A/MNP-CAT that was employed in analysis of **MN/CA9** regulation at the level of promoter activity as estimated by CAT protein abundance. For the purpose of our study, we have chosen experimental conditions relevant to growth characteristics and phenotypic features of **malignantly** transformed cells. Both the level of MN/CA IX protein and the gene promoter activity were found to be substantially elevated.

. of MN/CA IX protein in aberrant cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions that facilitate loss of contact inhibition and anchorage independence of **cancer** cells.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
AN 1998447851 MEDLINE
DN 98447851
TI Up-regulation of p53 by antisense expression of HPV18 E6 oncogene does not influence the level of MN/CA IX tumor-associated protein in HeLa cervical carcinoma cells.
AU Lieskovska J; Kaluzova M; Opavsky R; Kaluz S; Pastorek J; Kettmann R; Pastorekova S
CS Institute of Virology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak Republic.
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ONCOLOGY, (1998 Nov) 13 (5) 1081-6.
Journal code: CX5. ISSN: 1019-6439.
CY Greece
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199902
EW 19990204
AB Oncogenic potential of human papillomaviruses is related to capacity of HPV-encoded oncoproteins to bind and inactivate **tumor** suppressor proteins. Interaction of p53 with HPV E6 results in aberrant regulation of various cellular genes. We evaluated the possible involvement of

MN/CA9 gene, whose exp[redacted]sion is closely associated with **cervical** carcinomas, in regulatory pathways driven by p[redacted] and E6. We demonstrated that one of the two p53 consensus sequences present in **MN/CA9** promoter participates in DNA-protein interaction but it does not bind p53. Tetracycline-inducible antisense expression of HPV18 E6 in human **cervical** carcinoma HeLa cells resulted in increased level of p53 but did not affect expression of MN/CA IX protein. Therefore we. . .

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AN 97373699 MEDLINE
DN 97373699
TI Identification of the MN/CA9 protein as a reliable diagnostic biomarker of clear cell carcinoma of the kidney.
AU Liao S Y; Aurelio O N; Jan K; Zavada J; Stanbridge E J
CS Department of Medicine, University of California, Irvine, College of Medicine 92697-4025, USA.
NC CA19104 (NCI)
SO CANCER RESEARCH, (1997 Jul 15) 57 (14) 2827-31.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199710
EW 19971002
AB The **MN/CA9** protein is a **tumor**-associated antigen that has been shown to have diagnostic utility in identifying **cervical** dysplasia and carcinoma. **MN/CA9** expression is limited to very few normal tissues. We have now extended those observations to further investigate expression of the **MN/CA9** protein in histological sections and fine-needle aspiration biopsy smears of normal kidney, benign renal cell lesions, all categories of renal. . . and collecting duct cell RCCs), metastatic RCCs, and non-renal cell clear cell adenocarcinomas. We have found that high levels of **MN/CA9** expression is seen in all primary RCCs, cystic RCCs, and metastatic RCCs, with the exception of two cases of the chromophobe cell type, which were **MN/CA9** negative. Identical **MN/CA9** immunostaining was also observed in the aspiration cytological smears. In contrast, all benign lesions, including pyelonephritis, renal cysts, adenomas, oncocytomas, and normal kidney, did not express the **MN/CA9** protein. Thus, we conclude that **MN/CA9** protein expression could serve as a valuable adjunct to the cytological and histological diagnosis of benign renal cysts versus cystic. . . oncocytoma versus granular cell RCC. Diffuse membraneous staining of all RCCs (with the exception of chromophobic cell RCC) suggests that **MN/CA9** protein expression might have an important clinical utility in the early detection and treatment of RCC. Absence of **MN/CA9** expression in non-renal cell clear cell adenocarcinoma also indicates that **MN/CA9** protein expression may be used as a differential diagnostic biomarker of metastatic clear cell RCC.